

THE SLATON SLATONITE

VOLUME 8

SLATON, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918

NUMBER 7

Big Crowd Visits War Relics Train at Slaton

Last Thursday from 12.30 o'clock to 2.30 o'clock the large crowd that gathered at the railroad yards to see the War Relics train reminded one of the old time circus day crowds, and the interest that everyone in this town and vicinity took in the articles that Uncle Sam has shipped home from the battlefields in a measure illustrates the loyalty and patriotism of our people, and shows why Slaton assumed so large a part of the county's quota in the Fourth Liberty Loan and then went over the top with it in less than seven days. In the crowd we noticed people from Southland, Tahoka and other neighboring places, and we judge that there over two thousand people who went thru the relic cars.

The heroes from the battle front in France addressed the men and women while the school children went thru the train, and then the men while the women went thru the train. These heroes received a hearty welcome and frequent applause from the Slaton crowd, and they all had to shake hands with the crowd as it flowed in a steady stream thru the cars.

Oscar L. Cox of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, was in charge of the train. Speakers of the party were John Davis of Dallas, F. W. Fraser of Houston, and Judge Leon Sonfield of Beaumont, member of the state supreme court commission.

Sergeant Frank Haley of New York, wounded in the battle of Cambrai in 1917, was on the train and highly entertained the crowd with an address in his rich Irish brogue and ready wit. He had personal knowledge of the inhuman acts of his hun foes, and he didn't hesitate to tell what he thinks of them. When he was wounded and being carried back to the base hospital by a Red Cross Ambulance with its insignia of mercy on top so that there would be no mistaking it for a war car, a hun airplane came over it and hovering within one hundred feet and swept it with a machine gun fire. Haley received a scalp wound from that act of the beast who drove the airplane.

Sergeant Haley said that when his Company first joined up with the French there was some little doubt expressed as to whether the doughboys, being new, could hold a certain position. A pollu said to Haley, "Can you hold them?" "H—l yes," was Haley's reply.

Sergeant Haley has six wounds. The Germans ripped up his back leaving a scar nine inches long, they shot away his spleen, they broke his arm and his leg, and they forced him to undergo four operations in order to get straightened out.

Of a boy who fought with him,

young Edwards, of Brooklyn, New York, who, surrounded by Germans, lost his gun, but found a spade—with this he killed three Germans, took the gun of one of the dead men and shot three more Germans. Haley found the seven bodies the next morning, bearing tribute to the magnificent bravery of his Yankee boy.

Private Ray Jolly of Alabama, a member of the Rainbow Division, wounded in battle at Chateau Thierry in 1918, was a speaker also.

Private Jolly saw active service with the American unit on the Chateau Thierry front.

"We went over the top on August 3," he said. "We advanced until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when along came a Dutchman in an aeroplane and got our range. I ducked into a ditch just as a dud fell about two feet ahead of my hiding place, and didn't explode. I got up and beat it and had gone about 200 yards when a piece of shrapnel got me in the hand. I thot it had just shot my gun away, but when I reached for my gun found that my hand was all shot up.

"I made it back to the bushes where with my teeth and left hand I got my first aid kit open and fixed up the wound as best I could. I started back and a machine gun bullet got me in the leg. I had to wait awhile until the firing was over, then walked back to the dressing station."

Sergeant Adrien Guerin of the French army, who lived in Rheims, was introduced to the crowd. Guerin spent three years in the Marne sector, and was wounded five different times. He carries the title of a prince in social life, and came from the battle front to America only last July to recover and help tell America about the war. He will be back to the war front in a few weeks. In his broken English he told the crowd of the love and gratitude that France has for America for saving their beloved nation from further despoilation at the hands of the huns. He highly enjoyed meeting the American people and was ever ready to talk to them and shake hands with all. The tour of the Liberty Loan train was a real innovation for him. He wanted to shake hands with a dainty and pretty little miss of two years, and after he shook the hand that she offered and patted her on the cheek and talked and smiled at her, and she smiled an American welcome in return, he exclaimed in a delighted manner, "Oh! She smile at me!" His love for America was evident in his every act and glance.

Lorry A. Jacobs of the Dallas Dispatch helped to entertain the crowd, and raised a hearty applause by saying that, "This Fourth Liberty Loan train is being operated to raise money to pay the running expenses of the huns!"

Miss Rose Smith, an employee of the Fred Harvey Eating House

Ravages of Influenza. Alarming All Over U. S.

The prevalence of the new epidemic, Influenza, over the country has become really alarming and it has swept over the states like a scourge, causing thousands of deaths. Some of the towns over West Texas have reported many deaths following the epidemic. Schools and public gatherings are being closed all over the country so the Influenza will wear itself out without unnecessary danger. In Slaton there have been about forty cases, but no deaths from the Influenza at this time. The epidemic is reported very virulent at Clovis, N. M., with numerous fatalities. The mayor has a proclamation in this Slatonite regarding the situation here. Read it.

at Slaton, was introduced to the crowd as an Austrian by birth, a Russian by descent, and an American by adoption, and that she had purchased \$1,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the Fourth Loan. She received a rousing reception, and was then asked to stand on the big German gun that had been captured, between Sergeant Frank Haley, an American soldier, and Sergeant Adrien Guerin, French soldier, to be photographed. When the picture was about ready, the camera man said to Haley, "Stand a little closer to the lady, please." He answered promptly, "Shure, I will!" The picture was sent to the Dallas papers.

In the train one found such relics as steel helmets of all the armies, mines, depth bombs, aerial torpedos, a blood stained uniform from a captured German soldier, a French uniform, gas masks, liquid fire equipment, numerous captured German swords and guns, rifles from all the armies, Lewis and Colt machine guns, a trench mortar, a big German Minnenwerfer from Chateau Thierry, the famous French 77's, and an American eight inch howitzer. Most of the German military equipment was captured and sent home by American boys.

The name of the train was the "Fourth Liberty Loan Special," which was on a banner reaching the full length of two cars and as its name suggested, it was for the purpose of creating sentiment and strength to the campaign. There were a number of large placards scattered around with the following wording: "German is the hateful language of our hateful enemy; if you are an American at heart, speak the American language; if you don't know it learn it; if you do not want to learn it, move! Loyal Americans will not speak the German language."

The furnishing of the Shoppell hall has caused an entirely new arrangement of lodge locations in Slaton. In the Shoppell hall are now located the Yoemen lodge and the Tainmen lodge with the Ladies Auxiliary. The Fireman and the Conductors are located in the second story of the Panhandle Lumber Company building. The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs and the W. O. W. and the Circle are located in their new hall over the McRea building, and the Engineers and the Ladies Auxiliary have also located with these orders in this hall.

Not one cent will it cost to have your child's teeth examined, and surely the knowledge of the condition of your child's mouth is of interest to you.

Read the Want Ad column.

The First Texas State Poultry Show will be held at Dallas on December 26th to 30th. Walter Burton of Arlington is secretary of the Association.

American soldiers in France sent home \$467,748.14 in the week ending September 19th according to reports just communicated to headquarters of the United War Work Campaign. The remittances were made through such agencies as the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare Board, and that, without cost to the men. This saving is at a rate of more than \$2,000,000 a month.

Geo. W. Biggs of Lubbock has been appointed county chairman of Cochran, Hockley and Lubbock counties for the United War Work Campaign. He will have charge of the work in his county until the close of the drive November 18th. The United War Work Campaign is a joint movement of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army. They are all working for the benefit of American soldiers and have united for the November campaign at the specific request of President Wilson.

The Sword Thrust of Democracy Pierces the Heart of Autocracy

"Prussia as a state is dead, but in this earnest hour we Prussians band ourselves together and standing erect and with dignity we receive the fatal sword thrust of socialism and democracy. Prussia will exist no more or at least only as a geographical expression. The work of all the famous men from Frederick the Great to William II lies in ruins. From the throne of the kings of Prussia the jewels have been ripped out."

Such is the dirge which the high conservative Kreuz Zeitung of Germany intones over the events of the last few days.

The World Will Stand Still

The regular trains on all rail roads under the federal administration will lay over in stations one hour during the night of Saturday, October 26, waiting for their regular schedules to catch up with them. At 2 a. m. Oct. 27, the country goes off the day light saving plan and works back to regular standard time.

The director general of railroads issued orders Saturday that all railroad clocks and watches should be turned back one hour at 2 a. m., October 27, and that regular trains then must be held to conform to schedule.

County Club Rally Postponed

Owing to the fact that the Spanish Influenza is now prevalent in the county, and as some of the schools have suspended on this account, we thought it advisable to postpone indefinitely the Boy's and Girl's Club Day Rally which was to be held Saturday, Oct. 26.

We shall visit each of the schools later and explain as to the future program of the work.

Carroll Thompson,

County Agent.

Millie M. Halsey,

Home Demonstration Agent.

Fresh candies, pure ice cream, correctly mixed cold drinks and choice cigars and tobaccos at Teague's Confectionery. A parlor for the ladies and children.

Black Cat Reinforced Hosiery



We solved your Hosiery Problem with our splendid line of BLACK CAT hosiery. Sizes for Everyone

Misses Lisle 50c

Ladies Lisle 50c and 75c

Ladies Silk \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$1.75

Colors, black, white, brown, pink and blue



BLACK CAT Hosiery Holds the School Children

ROBERTSON DRY GOODS COMPANY

The Dependable Store



Banks are the safest place after all. No use in storing money in home chests or in out of the way corners. If anything happened to you, the money would not be found at your home. If fire happened to your house the money would be consumed. If thieves broke in the money would be assumed by them.

The bank is the place for it. Bank with the

THE FIRST STATE BANK of Slaton

J. S. EDWARDS, President J. H. BREWER, Cashier

SHELF AND HEAVY

Hardware

Farming Implements

Furniture and Kitchen Utensils

Let Us Supply You

FORREST HARDWARE

WE INVITE YOU

To do your banking business with us

Call and see us

THE SLATON STATE BANK

A GUARANTY FUND BANK

G. M. McCULLOUGH, President
A. L. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres.

CARL RIPPY, Cashier
WALTER FOWLER, Asst. Cash.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Advertising Rates among the locals 10c per line each issue.

Mrs. S. Bowman, nurse. Telephone No. 32.

M. Olim and Abe Kessell drove down from Amarillo Monday in Mr. Olim's big Oldsmobile.

J. L. Hoffman returned home Monday from Montague County where he had been working for several weeks.

H. E. Fussell of Milam County is in Slaton visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. L. Harkleroad, for several days.

Headquarters for stationery for the school folks. Papers and writing material. We can supply you. Teague's Confectionery.

J. L. Benton, of near Lubbock, arrived this week with a bunch of cattle that will pasture on Will Mann ranch west of town.—Seminole Sentinel.

The law regarding the changing of the clocks back to the standard time is that they shall be changed on the last Sunday in October, which is Oct. 27th.

Dick Crie, a former printer in the Slatonite office but now a member of the National Guards, was in Slaton Monday on his way home to visit his parents at Tahoka.

Mrs. Walter Bowles came home last Friday from the hospital at Lubbock after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Bowles returned from Texico, N. M., where he has been working this fall.

A special examination will be held for the Teachers State Certificate in every county in Texas on Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19. See Judge J. H. Moore at Lubbock for particulars.

Col. L. A. H. Smith arrived home Tuesday after an absence of several weeks. He is leaving to attend the Confederate Annual ReUnion at Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Smith reports one of the best, if not the best, reunion that the veterans have ever had, and the most regal entertainment ever tendered them.

Methodist Church Announcement

Only four more weeks to the meeting of the Annual Conference. We have had a very fine year so far, but of course there is always more or less rounding up in the closing weeks of the conference year in order to make the very best report possible for our church. So the next four weeks will be round up weeks. The Stewards are very anxious that all meet promptly their pledges for the support of the church, and I am very anxious to get to preach to you a few more times before the year closes, for it may be my last chance. You had better come next Sunday and bring your friend. The morning theme will be "Love Manifesting Itself in Service." The evening theme, "What is that in thy hand." Special music at both services. Yours in His service, T. C. Willett, Pastor.

Read the Want Ad column.

School children can get all the tablets, pens, pencils, ink, etc., they need at Teague's Confectionery.

Have your auto top and curtains repaired or made new before COLD WEATHER, by Moore Bros., Lubbock, Texas.

Fresh candies, pure ice cream, correctly mixed cold drinks and choice cigars and tobaccos at Teague's Confectionery. A parlor for the ladies and children.

Col. A. B. Robertson of Slaton has been appointed to act as special agent of the Texas State Council of Defense in this vicinity. Mr. Robertson will devote his attention to the conservation of livestock, meat and leather, which resources are so greatly needed at the present time by the armies of the Allies. Many thousands of animals are killed annually in this state, as a result of stock being permitted to stray on railroad tracks, and this feature is receiving special attention over the state.

Joe Smith Takes Passenger Run

Engineer Joe Smith was in Slaton Saturday on his way to Amarillo from Lamesa, as he has bid in the Amarillo Sweetwater passenger run. He will move his family to Amarillo next week. The death of Jasper McCarty, the second oldest engineer on the Slaton Division, recently caused quite a change in the rating of the engineers. McCarty died in the hospital at Wellington, Kansas, three weeks ago. His seniority dated from May 11, 1890, just two years younger than that of Arthur Anderson, who is the dean of engineers on this division with a seniority from April 1, 1888.

Joe Smith has been running an engine since June 4, 1907, and his many friends are glad to know that he has been steadily advanced in the service and he now has a good passenger run, the goal which all engineers work for.

WANT ADS

Wanted, For Sale, Lost, Found, Etc.

Classified Advertising Rates: One Cent per word for first insertion; Half a Cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

WANTED, TO BUY A GOOD milch cow, must be fresh and worth the money. See me at Santa Fe shops.—T. W. Bailey.

FOR RENT, FOUR ROOM house. Water piped in house. See Mrs. T. M. Harris.

SIDEBOARD, WARDROBE and davenport for sale at a very low sale. Call and see at the residence. Mrs. H. A. Hannam.

WANTED—HEM STITCHING and picoting. First class work. All orders given prompt attention. Mrs. Lena McElroy, Box 808, Lubbock, Texas.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light keeping at the Cannon Rooming House.

See A. L. Hoffman at the Covington Second Hand Store. Buys and sells new and second hand furniture. Handles the Watkin's line of medicines, extracts, flavors, etc.

W. H. Lazenby of Waco, Texas, was in Slaton the first of the week looking after his ranch west of this city. Mr. Lazenby was delighted with this section, and he took home a shipment of the fine tomatoes he found in G. L. Sledge's garden so his friends at Waco could enjoy eating some real ripe tomatoes and also see what grows on the South Plains. That is quite a novelty, the fact that people at Waco have to come to the Plains for the finest grade of vegetables.

There was almost a hundred yards of barbwire laying on main street Monday morning, left there the night before presumably by some joy rider out Sunday night without lights and running thru fences that he couldn't see in the dark. It's lucky he hit a fence instead of a human being, for the fence can be fixed. Some day the officers will start to make a cleaning of the joy riders who violate every known highway law, and the fines they will have to pay will pike the road from Slaton to Lubbock. A few fines collected is better than some person run over and killed in the dark.

Presbyterian Preaching Notice

The Presbyterians will have preaching services at the Movie Theater on the second and fourth Sundays in each month, conducted by the Rev. A. E. Faust. Hours 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Monthly Red Cross Report

Financial Report, Slaton Red Cross Chapter.

Balance on hand Sept. 1st, \$231.15.
25 Per cent, second Red Cross War Fund, \$11.06.
Proceeds Red Cross Sale, \$22.00.
Three memberships, \$3.00.
Miscellaneous, \$44.55.
Total receipts, \$311.76.
Yarn bought, \$166.85.
Lubbock Chapter, Second Red Cross War Fund, \$28.30.
Miscellaneous, \$2.00.
Total Disbursements, \$197.15.

Balance on hand Oct. 1st, \$114.61.

Mrs. Ralph McCarty.

The work room of the Slaton Chapter Red Cross Society was moved Tuesday to the Scott building on the West Side of the Square.

Junior Missionary Ladies

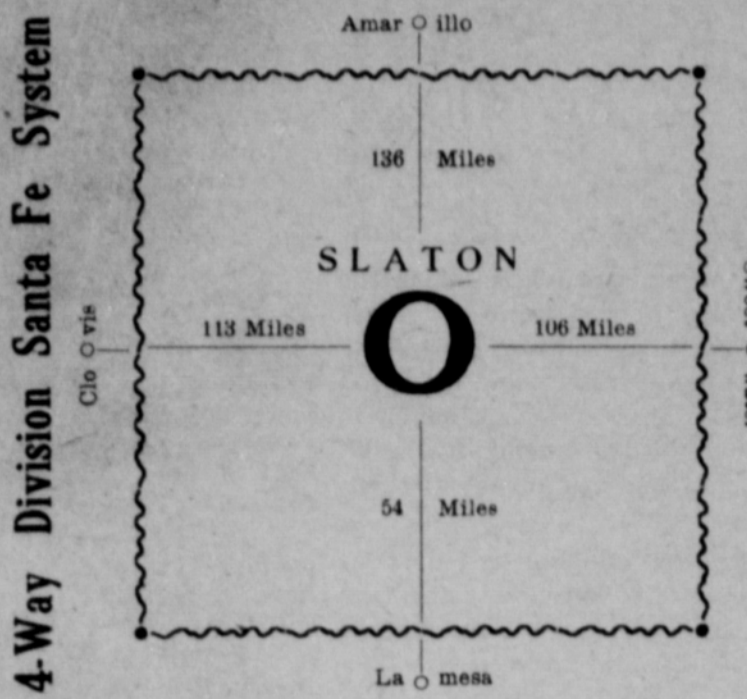
Entertained at Hoffman Home

The young ladies of the Young Ladies Missionary Society and many of their friends were given a very delightful party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoffman last Friday evening. Those on the entertaining committee were Misses Vera Greene, Margaret Haney and Frances Hoffman. They had every minute of the time skillfully filled with enjoyable and appropriate amusements. Until the games began the time was passed in lively conversation and music. Refreshments were served later in the evening. Everyone present had a perfectly delightful time.

The Young Ladies Missionary Society has some kind of a good time at least once a month. All young ladies ought to become members. It has been arranged so that girls who can not come to the meetings may be honorary members. There is a meeting every Friday afternoon at four o'clock at the home of Mrs. J. H. Brewer. The girls are making a study of the Bible at present and will soon begin work on a course in mission study. They do knitting for the Red Cross and Junior Red Cross sewing at their meetings. Visitors are always welcome.—Reporter.

SLATON A SOUTH PLAINS DIVISION TOWN

Founded and Owned by the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co.



LOCATION

SLATON is in the southeast corner of Lubbock County, in the center of the South Plains of central west Texas. Is on the new main Trans-Continental Line of the Santa Fe. Connects with North Texas Lines of that system at Canyon, Texas; with South Texas lines of the Santa Fe at Coleman, Texas; and with New Mexico and Pacific lines of the same system at Texico, N. M. SLATON is the junction of the Lamesa road, Santa Fe System.

Advantages and Improvements

The Railway Company has Division Terminal Facilities at this point, constructed mostly of reinforced concrete material and including a Round House, a Power House, Machine and Blacksmith Shops, Coal Chute, a Sand House, Water Plant, Ice House, etc. Also have a Fred Harvey Eating House, and a Reading Room for Santa Fe employees. Have extensive yard tracks for handling a heavy trans-continental business, both freight and passenger, between the Gulf and Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast territories, and on branch lines to Tahoka, Lamesa and other towns.

BUSINESS SECTION AND RESIDENCES BUILT

3000 feet of business streets are graded and macadamized and several residence streets are graded; there are 30 business buildings of brick and reinforced concrete, with others to follow; 700 residences under construction and completed.

SURROUNDED BY A FINE, PRODUCTIVE LAND

A fine agricultural country surrounds the town, with soil dark chocolate color, sandy loam, producing Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, garden crops and fruit. An inexhaustible supply of pure free stone water from wells 40 to 90 feet deep.

Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Townsite Company, Owners

THE COMPANY OFFERS for sale a limited number of business lots remaining at original low list prices and residence lots at exceedingly low prices. For further information address either

R. J. Murray & Company

Local Townsite Agent, Slaton, Texas

Harry T. McGee

Local Townsite Agent, Slaton

THE VALUE of well-printed neat-appearing stationery as a means of getting and holding desirable business has been amply demonstrated. Consult us before going elsewhere

mittee. This is very essential in order to save time, and your work will make a better showing.

All club members who expect to enter these contests are requested to send in their names, giving kind of exhibit, to the County

Agent, or the Home Demonstration agent, within the next ten days.

Carroll Thompson, Agricultural Agent. Millie M. Halsey, Home Demonstration Agent.

Rally Day for Boys and Girls Club Work

On Saturday, Oct. 26th, there will be held in Lubbock a Club Day Rally for the purpose of giving the members of the Club Work an opportunity to exhibit specimens of their work for the past year.

The rally will be in the nature of a basket picnic, which all Club members, their families, and the public in general are cordially invited to attend. However, only the boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years of age, who are regularly enrolled as Club Members, and furnish a complete record of their work, will be permitted to enter the contests for premiums.

We especially call your attention to the fact that no contestant will be permitted to exhibit his work, unless he furnishes a complete record, also a written composition of how the work was done.

All exhibits must be in by ten o'clock A. M., in order that the judges may begin their work. Places have been arranged for all animals and poultry at the old wagon yard, one block south of the square.

All other exhibits will be placed in the Chamber of Commerce and Department of Agriculture room at the Court House.

Be sure to have your exhibits neatly and orderly arranged before turning them in to the com-

Your Conscience Will Ride Easier if you get behind our Boys in France by Buying Your Limit on 4th Liberty Loan Bonds

Your Car will ride easier if it is equipt with the Durable, Dependable Tires we sell

Repairing, Supplies and Accessories

Lee Green & Company

The Slaton Garage Phone No. 73



Anything for the Little Ills of Life

We have a full supply of the dependable remedies for the little things that bother occasionally and can meet your every requirement. Call on our stock.

Red Cross Pharmacy

If You Are Moving

... REMEMBER ...

We Pack, Crate, Ship, or Store Furniture for You

Handling and Shipping Furniture is a daily part of our business, and we know how it should be done

Howerton's FURNITURE-HARDWARE-UNDERTAKING

PREFACE

For 14 years the kaiser was my patient. All I know of him and all that he told me came to me while the relation of patient and dentist existed between us. For that reason I felt at first that, no matter how vital to the allied cause might be the information I could give as to the kaiser's viewpoint, ambitions and plans, the requirements of professional ethics must seal my lips and compel me to withhold it from the world at large. When, however, I considered the grave crisis that confronts the world and in which my own country is playing so important a part, and realized that what I knew of the kaiser might prove of some value to civilization, I concluded that my patriotic duty was paramount and rose superior to any of the ordinary demands of professional ethics. In this conclusion I was strengthened by the urgent solicitation of the leaders of my profession who were most emphatic in their contention that my ethical qualms were entirely unwarranted in view of all the circumstances.

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

CHAPTER I.

"America Must Be Punished!" When war broke out between the United States and Germany, on April 6, 1917, I was in Berlin. I had lived and practiced my profession as a dentist there for 14 years, and the kaiser had been one of my patients during all that time.

I don't know exactly how many visits the kaiser paid me professionally, but I know I am safe in saying they were not less than 100, and the probabilities are they were closer to 150. Almost invariably, after my work was done, the kaiser remained anywhere from ten minutes to an hour and a half to discuss the topics of the hour with me.

When we declared war against Germany, therefore, while I was still an American citizen—as patriotic an American, I believe, as might be found anywhere—I had lived in Germany so long, had developed so many professional friendships in Germany's most favored circles and was so generally regarded as a particular favorite of the kaiser himself, that I found it hard to realize that nevertheless I had become an alien enemy.

The same day the breaking off of diplomatic relations was announced, the German newspapers had published the provisions of an old treaty between Germany and the United States which gave Americans in Germany and Germans in America nine months after a declaration of war between the two nations within which to settle their affairs and leave the country.

"This treaty," the newspapers pointed out, "was made in the time of Frederick the Great. It has never been repealed. Germany will respect it." As there were so many more Germans in America than there were Americans in Germany, this prompt announcement of Germany's intentions regarding this treaty was quite understandable and it seemed most improbable that Germany would adopt any harsh measures toward Americans and thereby invite reprisals.

Had the situation been reversed, of course, the Germans would undoubtedly have thought it expedient to intern Americans no matter what happened to their own countrymen in America, and, in that event, this ancient treaty would have shared the fate of that which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. One "scrap of paper" more or less would never have been allowed to interfere with Germany's "destiny."

Influential Germans who called to see me professionally during that period almost invariably expressed the hope that I was not planning to leave Berlin.

"No matter what happens, doctor," they declared—"even if the worst comes to the worst and war is declared between America and Germany—you may feel quite sure the kaiser will never let anyone harm you."

I had not let the matter rest there, however. I had called at the American embassy, where it was pointed out to me that, while diplomatic relations had been severed, it was not at all certain that war would result and there was, therefore, no reason for me to leave Berlin precipitately.

Had the kaiser been in Berlin at the time, I might, of course, have had an opportunity to put the question to him squarely as to what my fate might be if war were declared, but he was away. The court chamberlain had been appointed but a short time before and I did not know him personally, but his predecessor, Count August von Eulenbourg, one of the wisest and most respected men in Germany, was one of my oldest patients and I decided to discuss the situation with him. Unfortunately, however, I found him too ill to receive me. He was eighty years old and, although unusually well preserved, was in no condition on this occasion to receive visitors.

Another influential patient of mine whom I sought out at this time was ex-Ambassador von Sturm. Although he was now retired from official life, he had formerly been a powerful figure in German state circles and still kept more or less in touch with the new court chamberlain and others in high office. His nephew was under secretary of foreign affairs.

I found the ex-ambassador at his

private apartment in the Adlon hotel. "What will happen to Americans," I asked, "if my country declares war against Germany?" "That, doctor, will depend entirely upon how America treats our subjects," he replied, somewhat more coldly than I had expected of him. "If America interns Germans, of course, we shall undoubtedly treat Americans the same way, and you could hardly expect any special consideration, although, if you will write a letter to the court chamberlain, who is a personal friend of mine, I shall see that he gets it."

"But, excellency," I replied, "there is a treaty between Germany and America, I understand, which gives the subjects or citizens of one country who happen to be sojourning in the other when war is declared nine months within which to close up their affairs and leave. Would not that protect me?"

"Of course, doctor," he answered, "Germany will respect the treaty if America does, and then there will be no trouble. It seems to me you must await developments and, in the meantime you have no cause for worry."

"Suppose some of your subjects in America should act up and start blowing up bridges or munition factories and should be lynched, which they probably would be," I suggested, "what would Germany's course be?"

"What Germany would do then, doctor," he replied, slowly and thoughtfully, as though such a contingency had never occurred to him before—"really, doctor, I don't know what we would do!"

This somewhat unsatisfactory interview with Von Sturm might have worried me more, perhaps, had it not been for a visit I received only a day or two later from Prince von Pless, one of the kaiser's closest friends and advisors, who called on me professionally. For a year and a half the kaiser had had his great army headquarters at the prince's palace at Pless, in southeastern Germany, and I knew that he enjoyed his monarch's confidence.

When I asked him regarding the possible internment of Americans, he assured me that, come what might, I and my family had not the slightest

reason for alarm. "No matter what may befall other Americans, doctor," he asserted, in a confidential manner, "the kaiser has gone on record to the effect that you and your family are not to be molested."

Another incident which made me feel that I could proceed with my preparations for leaving Berlin without undue haste was the receipt early in the year of a most extraordinary post card from the kaiser which, it occurred to me, was quite significant as to his intentions regarding my welfare. On one side was his picture and on the other, written and signed in English in his own handwriting, was the message:

"Dear Doctor Davis:
"Wishing you a very good year for 1917.
WILLIAM I. R."

This was the first message of its kind that I had ever received from the kaiser. Even in peace times, the picture postals which he had sent to me from time to time and which were autographed by him, were always signed in German. When, on February 1, the Germans resumed their ruthless submarine warfare—a move which was immediately followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations—I felt that the kaiser must have foreseen this consequence and had sent me the postal as an intimation that he wanted me to remain in Berlin nevertheless.

When the Germans sank the Lusitania, living and practicing in Germany lost many of their attractions for me. I made up my mind then that I would rather return home and commence my professional career all over again, if necessary, than remain in a country which could sanction such a hideous form of warfare—the wanton destruction of women and children. To that end, I went to New York in the summer of 1915 to investigate the requirements for the practice of my profession in that state. I had an Illinois license, but I wanted to be in a position to practice in New York, and the following year I went to New York again and took the state dental examination. I returned to Germany late in the autumn of 1916 and later I learned

that my certificate had been granted. Then I commenced active preparation

Proclamation!

WHEREAS, an Epidemic called "INFLUENZA" exists in all sections of the Country, and is rapidly spreading. Therefore as a precaution and prevention against this Disease becoming dangerous to the health and life of the people of our City, this situation demands rigid enforcement of the Regulations to Prevent the Spreading of this Disease among our people.

NOW, I, R. J. MURRAY, Mayor of the Town of Slaton, Texas, upon recommendation of the City Health Officer, the Town Council, the School Trustees and many citizens of Slaton, and in keeping with Federal and State Health Departments, relative to this Disease do hereby issue this as my PROCLAMATION to the effect that all Public and Private Schools, Music Classes, and other places of Instruction, churches, picture shows, lodges, clubs and club meetings be closed, and business and social entertainments, public gatherings, and people congregating on the streets, in business houses, hotels, and in fact anywhere except at your place of business and upon your own premises, be prohibited.

THAT ALL Soda Fountains and Confectioneries be made absolutely sanitary, that glasses, cups, mugs, used for service shall be sterilized, or boiled after using, and before serving any person.

THAT NO child or children shall be permitted to loiter, play or visit upon the streets or alleys (unless on errands) and premises of other people.

THE MARSHAL of this Town is hereby directed to enforce this proclamation.

THIS PROCLAMATION will be in effect at 12 o'clock M. midnight, October 16th, 1918, until annulled by the proper authorities.

R. J. MURRAY,
Mayor of Slaton, Texas.

to dispose of my German practice and return home.

My second reason for wanting to get out of Germany as soon as possible was the fact that food conditions in Germany were becoming more precarious every day. My wife and I feared that our child, who was two years old, might suffer from lack of proper nourishment if we remained and I determined that no matter how long it might be necessary for me to remain in Berlin, my wife and child at any rate should leave at the earliest possible moment.

My third reason, however, was by far the most insistent of all.

I had become convinced that what I knew of the kaiser and his plans, now that we were at war, ought to be communicated to America without delay and that the only way to do that adequately would be to get home as soon as I possibly could, no matter what personal sacrifice might be involved in abandoning my European practice and interests.

It is true that in the early years of my relationship with the kaiser our conversations naturally embraced only the most general of subjects, but in later years, when he came to know me better, he cast aside all reserve and talked to me on whatever was uppermost in his mind at the time. After the war started that, of course, formed the principal subject of our discussions and the part that America was playing in the conflict was frequently brought up because of the fact that I was an American.

One memorable interview I had had with him influenced me perhaps more than any other single factor to hasten the settlement of my European affairs and return home.

It was in the fall of 1916. The kaiser had come to me for professional attention, and after my work was completed he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me.

We had discussed various phases of the war, when the kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question:

"Davis, what's the matter with your country?"

"In what respect, your majesty?" I asked.

"Why is it that your country is so unfair to Germany? Why do you persist in supplying munitions and money to the allies? Why doesn't your president treat the European warring nations the same as he treated Mexico by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight this thing out ourselves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war, Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? This, again, in the Spanish-American

"Davis, you surprise me!" the kaiser interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and rising to his full height. "The cases are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't ever forget that—don't ever forget that. But America, that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and only time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right

"America values dollars more than she values German lives! She thinks it right to shoot down my people."

He had worked himself up to a degree of indignation which I had seen him display only on two or three previous occasions, and I must confess I was reluctant to start a fresh outburst by answering his arguments. His eyes, usually soft and kindly, flashed fire as he advanced towards me and slowly and incisively declared: "Davis, America—must—be—punished—her—actions!"

In that expression, which he repeated on subsequent occasions in precisely the same words and with the same measured emphasis, I knew that he revealed mostly clearly what his attitude was and will ever be toward this country.

CHAPTER II.

The Kaiser at Potsdam.

Getting out of Germany proved to be a far more difficult proposition than I had imagined.

Realizing that it would probably be several months before I could finally settle up my affairs, and that my child, who was anemic, ought to be taken out of Germany with as little delay as possible because food conditions were fast going from bad to worse, I applied to the kommandantur for leave to have my wife and child go to Montreux, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, where I hoped to join them at the earliest possible moment and accompany them home. I did not relish the idea of their going across the ocean without me.

That was in May, 1917. Weeks passed while our application was going from one official to another, lying, perhaps for days at a time under a pile of other applications of a similar character or awaiting the investigation of our personal histories, and it was not until the end of June that we received any word regarding it. Then we learned that it had been denied.

This was my first intimation that we might have difficulty in getting out of Germany.

A day or two later the kaiser called on me professionally and I told him of our plight, hoping that he would intercede for us. It was the only favor of a personal character I had ever asked of him.

"My child is ailing, your majesty," I said, "and I feel that she needs a change of climate. I applied to the kommandantur for leave for my wife and child to go to Montreux, but I have just heard that it has been refused!"

"Davis, I will see what I can do in the matter," he replied reassuringly, and as he was leaving my office he turned to me and said in the presence of his two adjutants: "Regarding that matter you spoke of, leave it to me and I will see what I can do!"

The kaiser's influence would readily solve our problem, I thought, and I was very much relieved. Two days later, however, I received a letter from Count von Moltke, one of the kaiser's adjutants, stating that the kaiser had spoken to him regarding the Switzerland project, but, under the circumstances, it was out of the question. If, however, my child's condition were such as to make a change of climate really necessary, he added, the kaiser suggested that a trip to the Austrian Tyrol might perhaps be arranged, as the climate there was just as good as that of Switzerland, but before permission would be granted for that trip it would be necessary to obtain a certificate from the district doctor stating that it was necessary.

As the food situation in Austria was just as bad as it was in Germany, if not worse, that idea didn't appeal to me at all, and I went immediately to the kommandantur and explained the

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Physician
and
Surgeon
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situation to them. When they saw Count von Moltke's letter the officer in charge threw up his hands.

"That's final," he declared. "That comes from a higher authority than ours. It is useless to pursue the matter any further. We received a communication from his majesty regarding your case, but the matter was left entirely to our discretion. It was not a command, only a request from his majesty. A command, of course, would have been different."

CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

MICKIE SAYS
DIDJA EVER STOP TO THINK THAT, NEXT TO THE KAISER'S GOAT, YER SOLDIER BOY'D RATHER HAVE A COPY OF THE OLD HOME PAPER REGULAR THAN ANYTHIN' ELSE IN THE WORLD?
CHARLES SUGRUM

"America must be punished"

Such was the decree of Kaiser Wilhelm, furious because the allies were obtaining food and munitions of war from the United States.

Dr. Arthur N. Davis, the young American who was dentist to the German emperor from 1904 till 1918, tells of the ruler's determination to wreak vengeance upon the United States in his remarkable narrative

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years

This story reveals the inner workings of the kaiser's mind. It shows once more why the world is at war. It will appear as a serial in this paper. Don't miss it.

The Kaiser As I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By DR. ARTHUR N. DAVIS
Dentist to the German Ruler From 1904 to 1918

DR. DAVIS, a young American, born at Piqua, O., and graduate of a Chicago dental college, went to Berlin in 1904 to work with a famous dental surgeon who for years had been practitioner to the kaiser and other members of the German court. Within a short time Dr. Davis' associate committed suicide and the young American was established as the court dentist. In that capacity he became intimately acquainted with the kaiser, and the latter, in the course of dozens of friendly talks, revealed himself and his ambitions as he probably did to no other person outside his immediate circle.

Dr. Davis has written the story of his relations and interviews with the kaiser and we have arranged to print his remarkable narrative in serial form. The first installment will appear in an early issue.

This true narrative lays bare the mind of the despot who has deluged the world with blood. It shows by the emperor's own words how he has approved every act of cruelty and barbarity that the German armies have perpetrated during the war. It shows how the kaiser grew to hate and despise Americans and how he gave warning that the United States should be punished.

You Cannot Afford to Miss One Word of These Amazing Disclosures
Watch the Opening Installment

SLATON SLATONITE

Slaton, Lubbock County, Texas

Issued Once a Week on Friday Morning
By L. P. LOOMIS
Owner, Editor, and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION, THE YEAR...\$1.50

Entered as second class mail matter at the post office at Slaton, Texas, on Sept. 15, 1911, under the act of March 3, 1897.

The Slatonite has been asked what, if anything, has been done to save waste paper in this town. Usually the labor and trouble of gathering the waste paper in a town is far more than the proceeds from the sale of the waste paper warrant. The Red Cross ladies of a neighboring town made a campaign of gathering waste paper and baling it, and after an extensive campaign shipped a carload of old paper. The stuff marketed all right but after they paid the freight on the car they had only a few dollars left to show for their weeks and weeks of work. It does seem, tho, that receptacles could be provided for each business house and home, so that waste paper could be saved instead of burned, and that in time the accumulation of waste paper would warrant a shipment. The Robertson Dry Goods Company has a paper baler that could be secured for the Red Cross Ladies to use in baling the paper. It takes a pile of waste paper to make a bale. You may think you have bushels of waste paper, but when it is put into a baler it will be pressed down until there is only a very small pile of it. In fact, you will be disappointed and surprised in the minuteness of a pile of paper after it is baled.

Doctor Ferguson has located his Dental Office next door to the Slaton post office.

School children can get all the tablets, pens, pencils, ink, etc., they need at Teague's Confectionery.

The normal child at six years of age has four grinders that belong to his second set of teeth.

MEXICAN REFUGEES BECOME SYMPATHETIC AS THEY UNDERSTAND

Girl Making Aviator's Wings is Helped to Earn Living Wage
By V. W. C. A.

San Antonio, Texas.—Inability to speak English and hesitancy in calling on Americans for aid because of the barrier of language, have been found to be prolific causes of distrust on the part of Mexican refugees in San Antonio. When they have been removed, as has been frequently the case, by the International Institute, a division of the Young Women's Christian Association, the refugees become loyal and devoted citizens.

One Mexican family of high degree among the refugees, was stripped of property and arrived at the city practically destitute. The only earner in the family was a young woman, and her only income was derived from the sale of aviators' wings, emblems which she embroidered in silver with surpassing skill. The language barrier, however, prevented her reaping a proper reward for her work, for the only place where she knew where to sell them was conducted by one who, taking advantage of her ignorance, paid her only twenty-five cents for each pair.

Facing destitution, the entire family grew to hate their surroundings and were so bitter toward Americans that they sought to drive a visiting institute worker from the home. But speaking the language and perceiving the bitter spirit, she stayed surmising she was desperately needed. Ascertaining the conditions, she found suitable employment for the daughter, whose income now substantially supports the family.

"German propaganda would have found a fertile field in their hearts," the secretary said, "had it reached them in their darkest hour. Now they believe in the honesty and goodness, the integrity of purpose of the American people and government."

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A greaseless cream of snowy whiteness. Delightfully perfumed. A day cream for oily skins. Softens the hard lines of the face. Protects it from sunburns, winds, tans and cold weather. Affords an excellent foundation for applying Amric Beauty Face Powder. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies and Toilet preparations sold and guaranteed only by
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**UNCLE SAM'S
ADVICE ON FLU**

U. S. Public Health Service Issues
Official Health Bulletin
on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called "Spanish" influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

Let the First Thought in Your Mind Be
4th LIBERTY LOAN Bonds

A Bond may be the means of saving an American Boy's Life. It may furnish the ammunition for the shot that decides the World War in favor of the mass of humanity against autocracy and the privileged few who would rule the world and make us a horde of menials. Buy Bonds.

The Sanitary
GROCERY H. W. RAGSDALE, Prop.

To Red Cross Workers

The Red Cross wool has been moved from Robertson's Dry Goods Store to the Red Cross work room, with Mrs. Levey in charge.

Monday and Saturday afternoons only, from two to six p. m. Wool will be given out and knitted garments received.

Red Cross instructions say that for wool taken out, a check or cash must be deposited with the one in charge, which will be held by her until knitted garment or wool is returned. The check or cash will then be given back.

Wool must not be kept out over four weeks. In case garment is not finished it must be returned and checked out again.

In going over the books it was found that some wool has been out as long as four months. All wool taken out before the fifteenth of September must be brought to the Red Cross work room and if garment is not finished be renewed. It is necessary to invoice the wool, as this Chapter has to account for all wool bought.

The Red Cross Chapter of Slaton has started the canteen work and is asking for Magazines for the soldier boys. Magazines for the last two months are wanted. Deliver to the Red Cross work room, or telephone Mrs. R. A. Baldwin.

We shall obey the government order about subscriptions fully.

Mollie Bailey, a favorite of the Southland, is dead. The passing of Mollie Bailey stands to remind us more forcibly of the march of time, and that the ceaseless tramp tramp, of the millions of feet is but marking time towards that eternal camping ground beyond the river Styx. Mollie was

eighty-two years of age, and she had served as a nurse in the Confederate army. Her real name was Mrs. A. H. Hardesty. Mollie always had a good show and was a favorite with the whole

people of Texas, but the show that carried her name after she retired was too sorry to draw even a rotten egg. We hope the promoters won't presume to hope it off on the public any more.

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7 Years in Slaton

It Has Been Specially Recommended

That wherever possible the work on farms should be done without the help of skilled labor. With this one exception, farmers are urged to take all steps necessary to save every pound of food stuff.

The War is Not Over
A shortage of food will be felt for many months.

Repair Now
No restrictions on building materials for essential farm buildings up to a cost of \$1,000.00.

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Slaton, Texas "Service" Our Motto Our Aim—To Help Improve the Plains and Panhandle